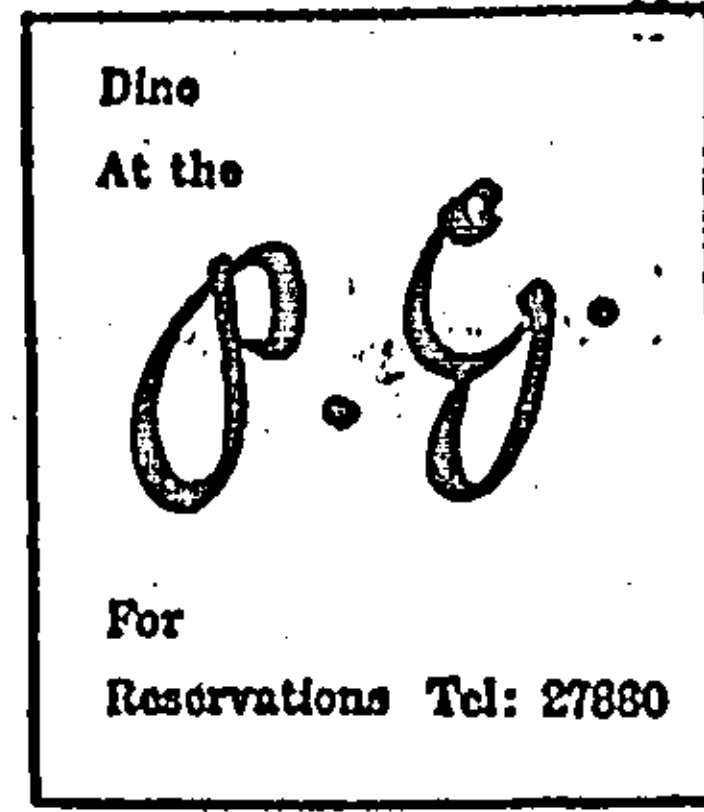




The Hongkong Telegraph



VOL. V NO. 280

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1950.

Price 20 Cents

ATTLEE FLYING TO WASHINGTON Alarm In London At Possible Use Of Atom Bomb In Korea

COMMENT

Mr Bevin's disclosure that Britain, the United States and France are exploring the possibility of an approach to Stalin in an effort to ease world tension and create conditions promising a stable peace will be welcomed. Nothing may come of it. It might be argued that experience has destroyed confidence in the Soviet Union's word and an agreement made this week could be breached tomorrow if it suited Russia's purpose. Nevertheless, if the avowed desire for peace in the West is not merely a piece of rhetoric, an attempt should be made.

These are dangerous days. The smallest spark is capable of setting off a world conflagration except for the restraint exercised by responsible statesmanship, and the key lies in Soviet hands. No prospect of putting an end to the existing state of friction and distrust and bringing better relations between the West and the USSR can be ignored. Even assuming that the results of a Big Four conference amount to failure, the West will have gained a clearer picture.

Obviously, the Big Three cannot consent to the Russian proposal for consultations on Germany alone. If there is to be a meeting the whole field must be covered and Stalin will be expected to demonstrate a constructive approach to world problems.

It is evident to all sane people—and to the Kremlin—that the Western world has nothing to gain and everything to lose by precipitating a war in the Far East, or for that matter, in any place in the world. It is fair to assume that the peoples of the Communist countries also want peace. The only question is whether the Communist governments are prepared to take a risk, on their own initiative or at the dictate of the Kremlin. The answer lies with Generalissimo Stalin, and high level discussions might be fruitful. The sooner a conference can be arranged, on terms which offer a real promise of results, the better.

Atom Bomb Clarification

Washington, Nov. 30. The White House said today that President Truman's remarks at his press conference about the atomic bomb did not mean that General Douglas MacArthur himself can order the use of the bomb. The White House said that under the law the atomic bomb is in the custody of the Atomic Energy Commission and only President Truman himself can order its use as an atomic bomb.—Reuter.

BOAC SERVICES SUSPENDED

London, Nov. 30. Britain's State-run air service across the Atlantic and to Australia and the Far East will come to a complete standstill unless a strike at London Airport is settled in 36 hours.

Only the Africa service will be maintained, the BOAC announced today. The last New York-bound airliner was leaving London Airport tonight and services to Australia, North America and the Caribbean were also closing down today.

Services to the Far East, the Persian Gulf and the East Coast of South America have already been suspended.

The breakdown is caused by a strike of 130 key electricians at London Airport, who stopped work a week ago because two new electricians were not members of a trade union.

Other airlines who are using London Airport are cashing in on the strike. They are taking over flights to America and the Far East, and planes normally only half-loaded at this time of the year are taking off filled to the last seat.—Reuter.

Wide Survey Of The World Situation Proposed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

London, Nov. 30.

Immediate steps are being taken to put the alarm of the British Government at President Truman's press conference statement, that use of the atom bomb in Korea is being considered, before the United States Government.

President Truman's announcement that the "commander in the field" would have the power of decision as to what weapons should be used has come as a complete surprise to the British Government.

When Mr Winston Churchill finished his speech in the House of Commons foreign affairs debate this afternoon he went into the lobbies and was presented with the news. He was as alarmed as anyone.

United Press disclosed from Washington that the White House has announced that the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, will arrive shortly to confer with Mr Truman on the Korean crisis and "other problems."

The White House Press secretary, Mr Charles Ross, said the talks will take place in Washington. The President expects to hear from the British Government tomorrow morning about a definite date. The conference will take place in the next few days.

In London, Mr Attlee announced that he had suggested to President Truman that they meet for a wide survey of the world situation.

High administration sources said that Mr Attlee was ready to come to the United States "as soon as it was convenient."

It is indicated that Mr Attlee is going to Washington to speed talks on Korea and other important issues because the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin's health will not permit him to fly the Atlantic at this time.—United Press.

Mr Attlee told the House of Commons, "I am sure visits of

this kind are useful. We can understand each other's minds."

A few minutes earlier the Prime Minister, dealing with President Truman's press conference statements on the atomic bomb, had told the House, "The British Government consider that a decision of such grave import could not be taken on behalf of the United Nations without the fullest prior consultations with those member states who are at present participating in the international police action."

He later said that he understood from the British Ambassador in Washington—that a

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 4)

STOP PRESS

Second Division Extricated

Eighth Army H.Q., Dec. 1. An Eighth Army spokesman said today that the Second Division has extricated itself from encirclement after a road-block had been blasted south of Kunuri.

There were no estimates of losses, but it was feared that much equipment had to be abandoned. The Division is once more in communication with the Eighth Army.—United Press.

In the First Test at Brisbane this morning, Australia lost the wicket of Moroney for a duck in the first over, caught Hutton off Bailey. The wicket is described as easy.

Churchill Keen On Big Four Meeting

London, Nov. 30.

The United Nations should avoid by every means in their power becoming entangled inextricably in a war with China, declared Mr Winston Churchill, leader of the Opposition, in the House of Commons' foreign policy debate today.

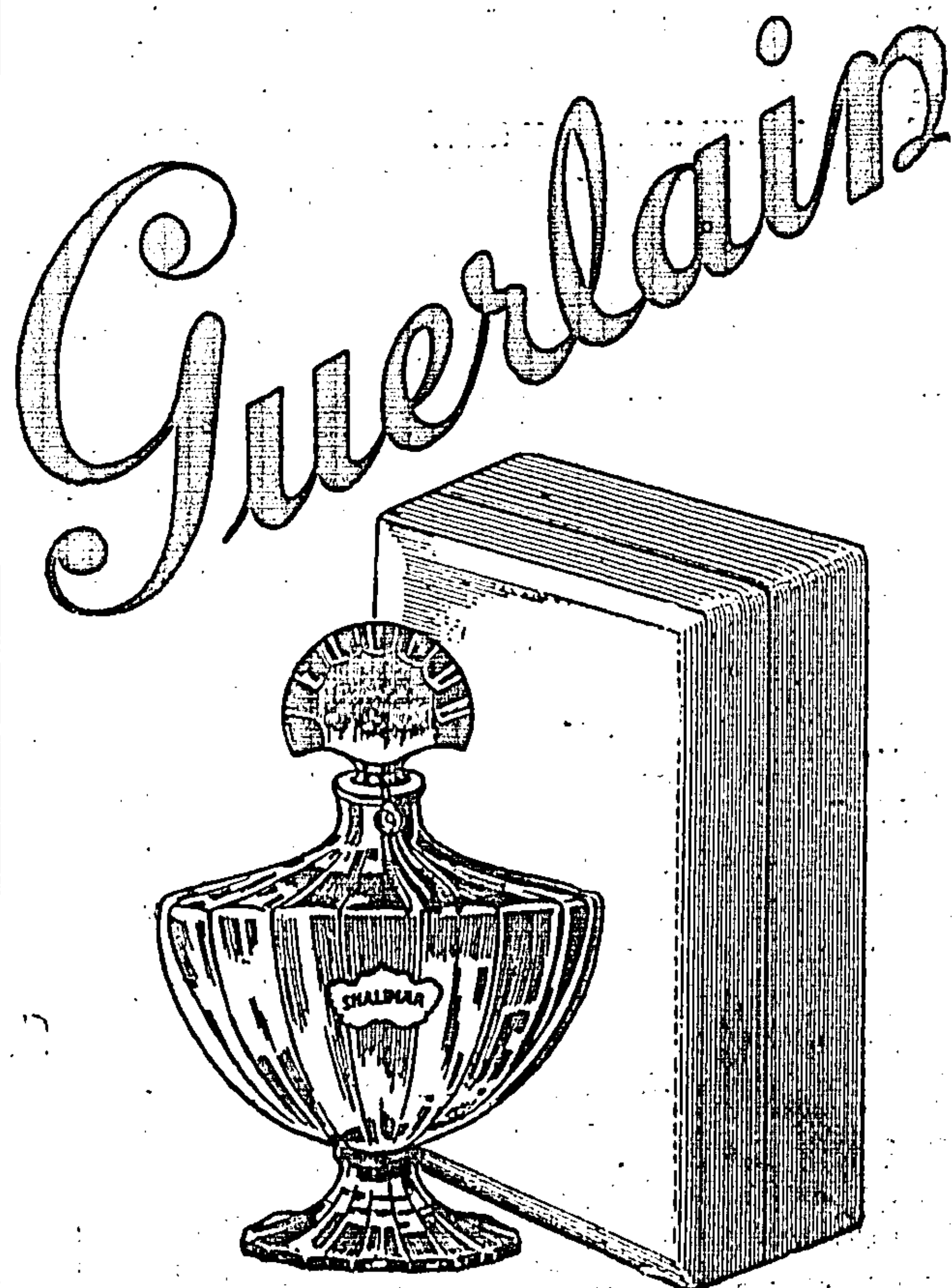
Mr Churchill made this statement following reference to Korea. He said that if there was a Russian-Chinese conspiracy on a world-wide scale—as the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, asked himself aloud yesterday—it would certainly not suggest that the Russians contemplated immediate violent action in Europe.

On the contrary, their plan would be to get the United States and the United Nations' forces involved as deeply as possible in China, thus pre-

venting the reinforcement of Europe.

Mr Churchill stated that atom bomb superiority gave the West the means to talk in a friendly and dignified manner and as equals with Russia.

He hoped that such a four-Power conference would not consist, as in the past, of two sides arguing against each other in a glare of publicity. It should be in privacy and at the highest level.—Reuter.



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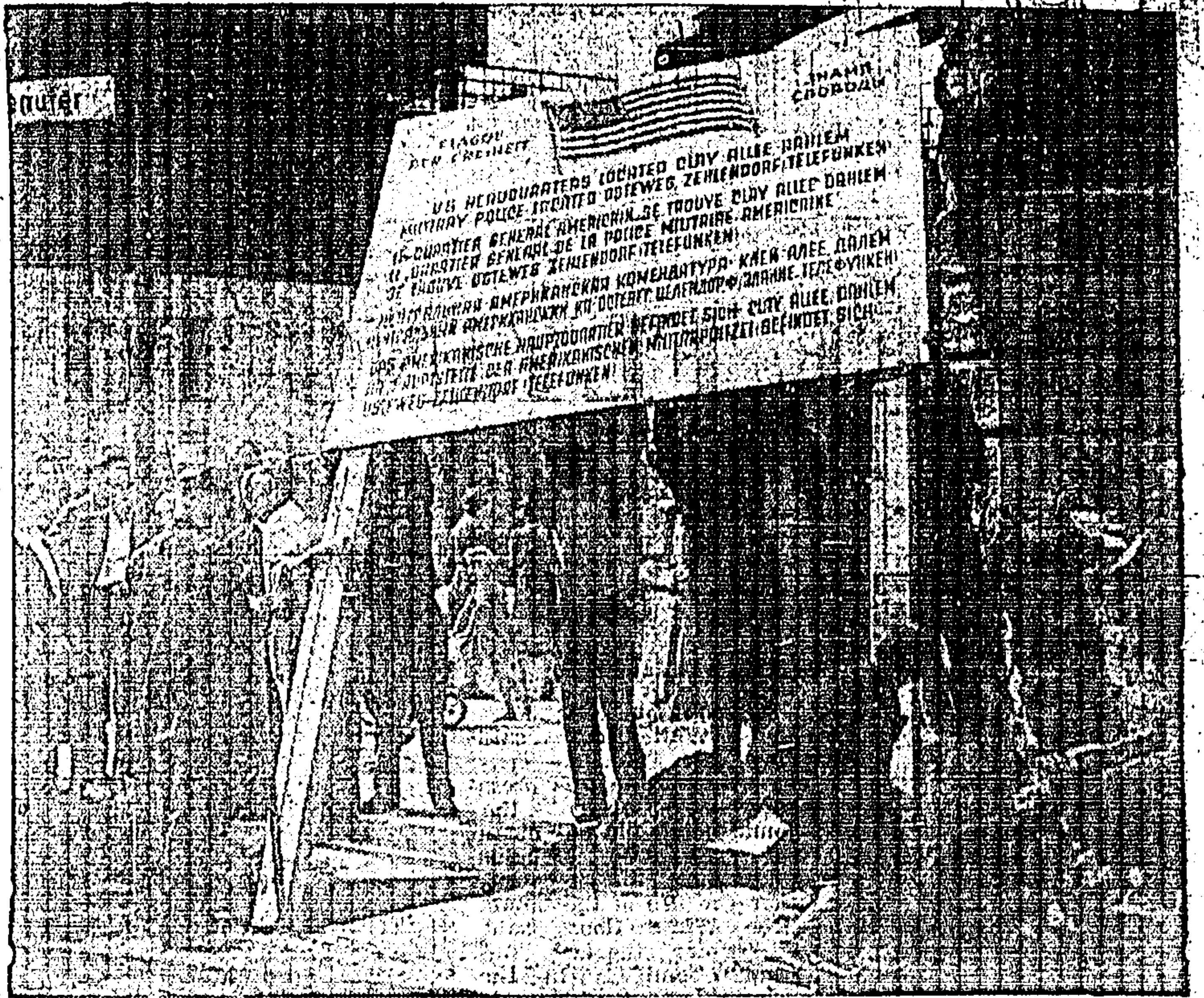
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Sign Of The Times



Germans look on as workmen erect a new American sign giving the locations of U.S. headquarters and the Military Police. U.S. officials, in an effort to counteract East German and Soviet propaganda in Berlin, have started the use of signs to publicise the Stars and Stripes.

Stalin's Search For Son's Grave: Big Reward Offered

Oslo, Nov. 30.

A Norwegian claims to have seen a picture of the dead body of Marshal Stalin's eldest son, Yasha Dugashvili Stalin, whose fate has remained a mystery since he was captured by the Germans at Smolensky, the Oslo newspaper, Bagbladet, reported today.

A recent report said that Marshal Stalin had offered through the Russian newspaper, Red Star, to pay a reward of one million roubles (about £90,000) to anyone who could find the grave of his son.

According to the Dagbladet, a Mr T. H. Nordahl, of Oslo, stated that Keis, the leader of the Nazi Todt organisation in Harstad, Northern Norway, showed him the picture in 1944, saying that he had taken it in the town of Slonim, in Poland. Nordahl added he believed that all the Germans of the Todt office in Harstad, who also saw the photograph, were now living in Germany. He named some of them as Ernest Keyberg, Erika Reyberg, Marianne Flamm and Dr Koehler.

Yasha Dugashvili was the only child of Marshal Stalin's first marriage to Catherine Svanidze. After he was captured at Smolensky while serving as an artillery captain, the Germans kept him as a hostage and there were reports that he died in a prisoner-of-war camp in Bavaria in 1944.

But later it was rumoured that he had escaped to Switzerland and was living under an assumed name in Paris.

The Swiss authorities at the time denied that he was in Switzerland and said that interviews he was purported to have given were "pure fiction."

Reuter.

Safari By Air

Sydney, Nov. 30.

An Alice Springs airline has plans for taking overseas businessmen on a safari in Australia's buffalo and crocodile country in the Northern Territory.

It is hoped the venture will arouse interest in the Territory's business potentialities and attract business investments.—Reuter.

Correspondence

Comforts For The Troops In Korea

Sir,—The Hongkong Branch of the British Red Cross Society is making preparations to organise Comforts for the Troops in Korea. It is hoped within a few days to have available instructions for the making of balaclava helmets, socks, mittens, gloves and scarves. It is proposed to set up two Depots, one in Kowloon and one in Hongkong, for the distribution of wool and instructions and the collection of the finished articles.

We feel sure that the people of Hongkong will welcome this opportunity of doing something of urgent and real value for the servicemen in Korea.

Subscription to the Fund for the purchase of wool are most urgently needed, and may be sent to the "Comforts for the Troops in Korea Fund," C/o the South China Morning Post.

The Secretary of the Branch would be pleased to know of organisations who will co-operate by taking bulk supplies of wool and arranging for the knitting to be done by their members.

Tel. No. 39321 every morning 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. from Saturday, 2nd December.

Mrs J. CRUTWELL,
Hon. Secretary, H.K. Branch,
British Red Cross Society,
P.O. Box 568.

U.S. Speeding Up Civil Defence Plan

Washington, Nov. 30.

The administration asked Congress today to authorise the creation of a civil agency with almost unlimited powers to mobilise United States resources.

The Bill, prepared by the National Resources Board, was sent to the Capitol on Thursday. It was promptly introduced by Representative Carl Lirsam, Democrat for North Carolina and chairman of the Joint Congressional atomic Energy Committee. The measure would speed up civil defence, with an administrator responsible only to the President. He would be responsible for all preliminary civil defence planning.

The bill also would authorise the administrator to distribute funds to states for civil defence activities, including the construction of air raid shelters; grant the Administrator a whip hand over civil defence programmes of each state by authorising him to withdraw federal money when specifications are not met; authorise any state to enter into civil defence pacts with Canada, Cuba, Mexico or European possessions in the western hemisphere. The pacts would have to be approved by the Secretary of State and the Civil Defence Administrator.

All employees of the new agency in sensitive positions would have to undergo FBI security check. All other persons connected with civil defence would have to sign loyalty oath.—United Press.

American HCL At New High

Washington, Nov. 30.

The United States Government's cost of living hit a new all-time high today.

Nearly a million workers whose wage contracts are tied up the rise and fall of the index will receive a pay rise of two to three cents an hour.

The new index covering prices on October 15 was 174.8 percent of the 1935-1939 base period, an increase of 0.8 percent since September 15. It was 0.2 percent higher than the previous peak of 174.5 in August and September, 1948.—Reuter.

JEBB APPEALS TO CHINESE REDS

"Passion Is A Bad Counsellor: Listen To Reason"

Russia Casts Three Vetoes To Block Six-Power Resolution

Lake Success, Nov. 30.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb, Britain's representative on the Security Council, today appealed to the Chinese Government in Peking to listen to reason.

He said that if the representatives of the Central People's Government were capable of listening to reason, "I would beg them to listen."

"Passion is a bad counsellor," Sir Gladwyn said. "Advice from interested sources may be a worse counsellor still."

Sir Gladwyn said that the future of Formosa could not be settled peacefully as long as Chinese Communist forces were engaged in military operations against the United Nations and in defiance of the expressed will of the United Nations.

He hoped that Peking would heed the proposed six-Power draft resolution calling for the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Korea and indicate that, in principle, they were prepared to agree that the whole problem of Korea should at least be solved "in accordance with the principles of the international organisation".

Sir Gladwyn said that the speech of Mr Wu Hsiu-chuan, head of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations, was "a most interesting but depressing" revelation of the state of mind of the Central People's Government.

RED MASQUERADE

It was depressing because it was fairly clear evidence that this Government had completely swallowed the propaganda line of Moscow. This line was designed to serve the needs of the Soviet Union and not necessarily those of the Communist states on the periphery.

"Communism likes to masquerade in Asia as a liberating force, but this is a mere disguise adopted simply because national liberation is the aim of the vast majority of the people of those countries, whereas Communism is not," he added.

WASTED TIME

The Security Council earlier heard approximately two and a half hours of translations of a speech made last night by Mr Jacob Malik, of the Soviet Union.

The Chinese Communist representative, Mr Wu Hsiu-chuan, was present.

Mr Malik had declined a suggestion yesterday that the Council forego the usual translations of his speech into English and French.

The Council was meeting again later when it was possible that a vote would be taken on a six-power resolution calling for the withdrawal of Chinese Communist troops from Korea and seeking to assure Peking that legitimate Chinese interests on the Korean-Manchurian border would be respected.—Reuter.

REDS DEFEATED

Lake Success, Nov. 30. The United Nations Security Council tonight defeated nine to one the Chinese Communist proposal for "severe sanctions" against the United States for its "aggression" against Formosa and calling for the withdrawal of American troops from that island and from Korea.

The proposal was formally embodied in a resolution by the Soviet Union. India did not participate in the vote.—United Press.

THREE VETOES

Lake Success, Nov. 30. Russia cast three vetoes today to block the six-power, American-backed resolution ordering Communist China to get its troops out of Korea immediately.

The resolution was voted on in three separate ballots—on the preamble, the operative part and the measure as a whole. Each time Russia cast the lone negative vote, running its string of United Nations vetoes to 49.

Nine Council members, including Communist Yugoslavia, voted for the order. The Soviet delegate, Mr Jacob Malik, vetoed the resolution. India did not participate because instructions had not come from New Delhi.

The West now plan to seek action in the veto-free General Assembly to deal with Chinese

Helsinki War Alarm

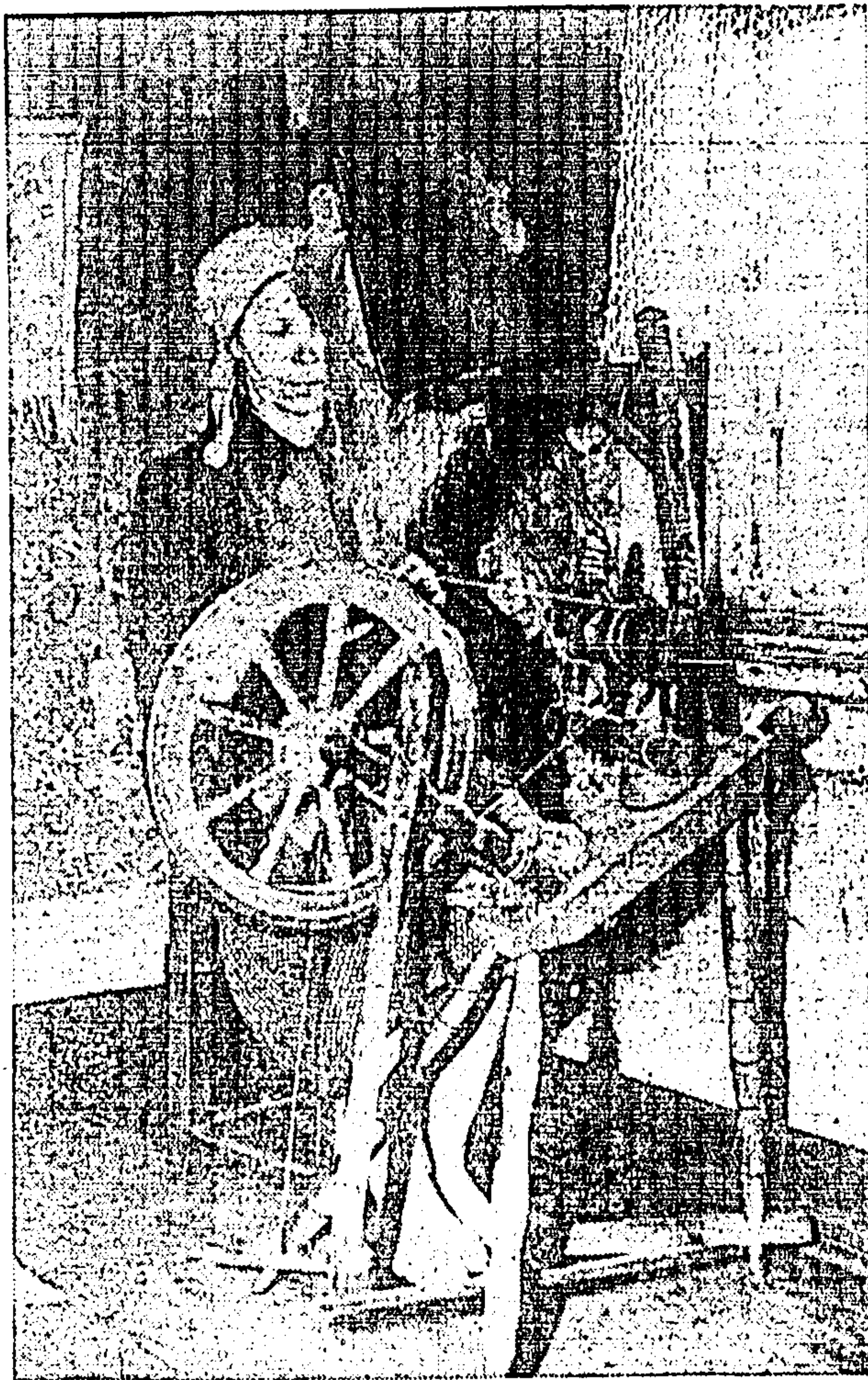
Helsinki, Nov. 30.

Hoarders began a run on the shops in Helsinki today to lay in stocks against any future war. Some shipowners have instructed their vessels not to return to Finland until the crisis is over, but there were no signs of panic anywhere here.

Finland is linked to the Soviet Union by a mutual military assisting pact, which, it is generally believed here, would force her on to Russia side in any Third World War.

The influential "Hufvudstadsbladet," the organ of the Swedish People's Party, said in a leader today that the danger of war was "imminent."—Reuter.

Communist intervention, which has touched off an "entirely new war" in Korea. However, the announcement that the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, is flying to Washington to confer with President Truman on the grave Far Eastern crisis temporarily held up the move for Assembly action.—United Press.



POLISH FOLK-ART—Weaving the traditional peasant costume, a woman of the Kurpie area, northeast of Warsaw, winds up yarn before her ancient spinning wheel. The Kurpie section boasts many skilled home manufacturers of the colourful, richly embroidered peasant dress.

"FLYING SAUCER" IN GREEN

Rio de Janeiro, Nov. 30. Captain Edwin D. Avary and his Stratocruiser crew today reported a "bright, flaming green ball or flame" dived on their plane on Tuesday morning just west of Georgetown, British Guiana.

According to the American Airways captain, "The strange sight fitted exactly descriptions and several reports of similar incidents gathered by the United States Air Force in their saucer investigation last year."

He said the Stratocruiser was flying along the north-eastern coast of South America from Port of Spain to Rio de Janeiro at 3,500 feet when the incident occurred at about 0115 a.m., Rio time.

He said the phenomenon appeared ahead of the aircraft and about 6,000 feet above the flight path. The intensity of the light was so great that it illuminated the forward section of the cockpit.

The Captain added: "It did not have the characteristics of the average meteor or shooting star."—United Press.

Administrator For US Civil Defence

Washington, Nov. 30.

The United States Administration today sent to Congress a bill to establish a civilian defence administrator at top level with unparalleled powers in the event of an enemy air attack.

It would assign all civil defence to a civil administrator responsible only to the President.

The administrator would have power, in advance of any enemy attack, to grant Federal money for the States to co-ordinate the common defence activities of such government departments and agencies as the Department of Defence and Atomic Energy Commission and establish a United States civil defence corps.—Reuter.

ACHESON SPEECH ATTACKED

New York, Nov. 30.

An editorial in the independent Scripps-Howard newspapers today called Mr Dean Acheson's speech a "weak and pallid answer to the snarling attack on the United States by Wu Hsiu-chuan, spokesman for Communist China before the Security Council."

It said: "The body of the speech was so unrelated to the fearful crisis confronting the nation that most of it must have been written weeks ago."

Referring to Mr Acheson's remark that the United States initiated the measures to increase the effectiveness of United Nations action against aggression, the editorial said: "Forces representing 53 nations supporting the United Nations on the Korean front are out-matched by troops of one Red satellite by more than two to one. Ten fresh divisions would do more to promote order in the world than all the pompous manoeuvring (Warren) Austin has been doing at Lake Success. Held in the tight rein of the State Department, he does not even dare to ask the United Nations to denounce Red Chinese aggression...."

"Saving our troops in Korea from annihilation must be given first consideration—Chiang Kai-shek has 500,000 trained troops in Formosa which he is ready to throw to our support. If the Truman Administration is still not willing to accept assistance from this quarter it had better come up with an answer that offers the same measure of relief."—United Press.



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Anxiety In Commons Over Entanglement With China

London, Nov. 30.

President Truman accepted the suggestion of Mr Clement Attlee, the British Prime Minister, that he should visit Washington.

About an hour after Mr Attlee had announced that he had proposed visiting President Truman the Prime Minister's Office stated that they had been informed from Washington that the President was very agreeable.

Mr Attlee's announcement came after Britain's wartime leader, Mr Winston Churchill, had said in the foreign policy debate in the house of Commons that the United Nations should avoid by every means in its power becoming entangled inextricably in a war with China.

Mr R. A. Butler, a leading figure in the Conservative hierarchy, told the House, "The voice of Britain must henceforth be heard with far greater authority in the councils of the world — in particular in the councils of the United States."

Britain must be bound to the United States with hoops of steel, Mr Butler declared.

He assured the House that the Conservative Party was determined to exert all its influence in order to avoid becoming embroiled in a war with China at the present time.

During the debate speakers of all parties made anxious comments on President Truman's statement which caused a tremendous stir in the lobbies of Parliament tonight.

MP'S MAKE PROTEST

Mr Attlee had made a trans-Atlantic telephone call to Sir Oliver Franks, British Ambassador in Washington, within a few minutes after reports of the President's press conference reached him.

He then had a private talk with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, and Mr Winston Churchill.

In the meantime over 150 Members of Parliament had signed or given their support to a letter of protest drafted to the Prime Minister.

Though its contents were kept secret it was believed to demand that British troops be pulled out of Korea immediately if the decision to use the atom bomb was in the hands of the United Nations Commander, General Douglas MacArthur.

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to use. Just
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let it dry. To
clean, simply
wipe with a
damp cloth.
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today!



Even after the news that the White House had dispelled this misinterpretation of President Truman's remarks about the use of the atom bomb, Labour and Conservative members voiced alarm over the possibility that this supreme weapon might be used.

They urged Britain to press for moderation and avoidance of a war with China.

VOICE OF SANITY

A Labour Member, Mr Tom Driberg, who introduced the atom bomb issue into the debate, asserted that reports of President Truman's statement that it might be used had done a great deal of harm.

Mr Driberg, who recently returned from Korea where he was a war correspondent, said, "I hope that the voice of sanity and moderation which has been raised by the Government and Opposition leaders in this House will be heard in America."

He declared that Britain should insist that the United Nations forces withdraw to Korea's "wasp-waist" and "negotiate for peace". There was no other way of convincing the Chinese of the Western Powers' sincerity.

Mr Attlee sent his suggestion that he should visit the United States after meeting high Ministers.

It is expected to be at least 48 hours before he leaves Britain.

THE WEST'S PROBLEM

In his winding up speech in the foreign policy debate, Mr Attlee told the House that one problem was how to get on terms with Russia. Britain would not reject any possibility of discussion provided it was not going to be merely futile discussion.

An agenda for such a meeting was now being worked out, he added.

An essential element for such a discussion was that the West should have adequate strength so as to deal on reasonably level terms.

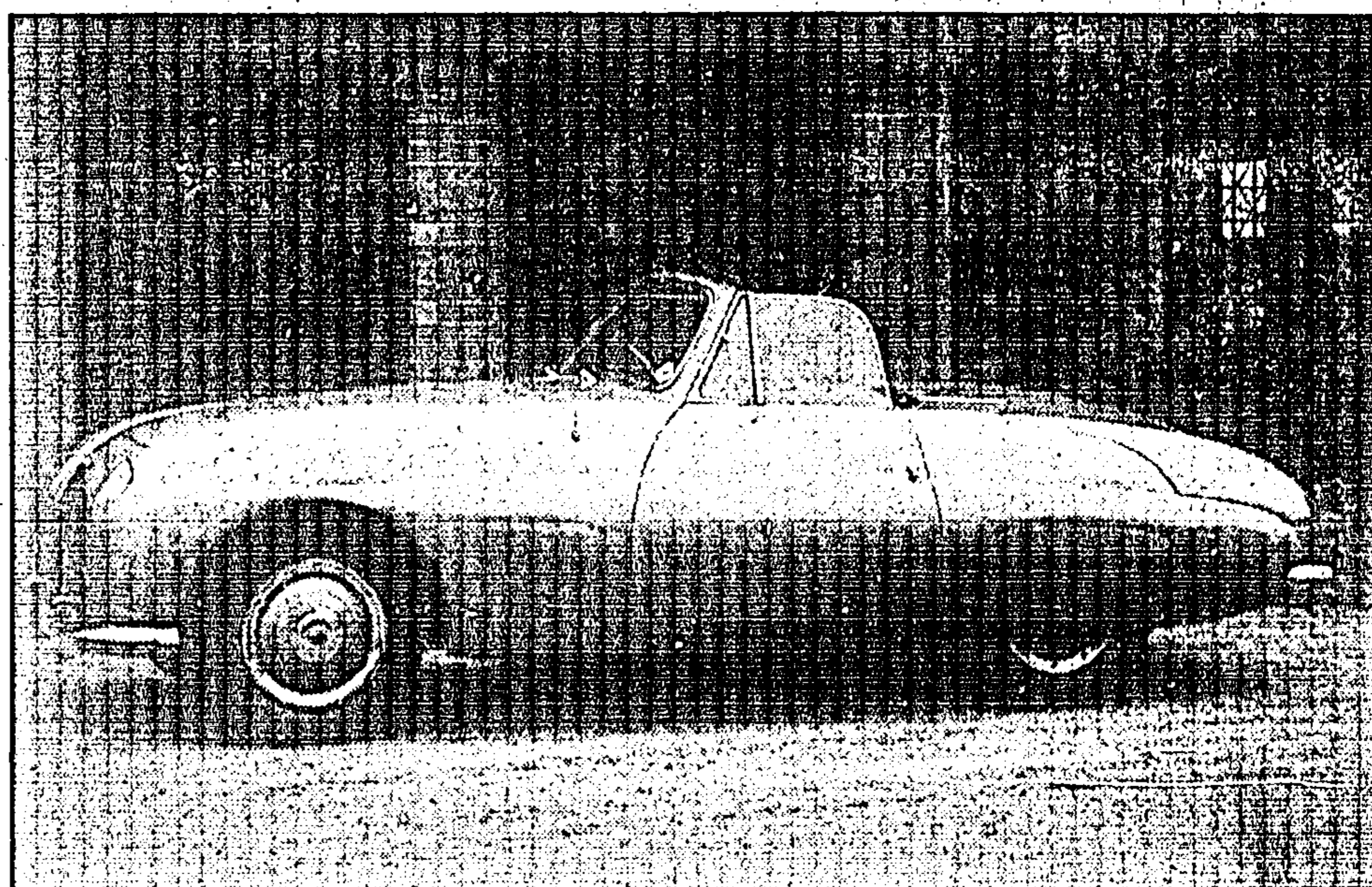
That was why they had been pressing so hard to build the Atlantic defences.

ANGLO-U.S. FRIENDSHIP

Mr Attlee was sure that the preservation of a free world depended on closer co-operation between the British Commonwealth and the United States.

Members cheered as he added, "Let us not allow anyone to drive a wedge between us."

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The first picture of the new Triumph Roadster which is being shown for the first time at the Paris Motor Show. Specially designed so that the general contours reduce wind resistance, it has a cruising speed of 65 to 70 mph.—Central Press.

It was not true to say that Britain did not use to the full the weight of influence which she commanded.

Mr Attlee referred to President Truman's reported statement that the use of the atom bomb in Korea "was under active consideration but we hope its use will not be necessary."

He said that President Truman added, "The choice of weapons is a matter for the commanders in the field."

Amid cheers Mr Attlee went on, "I understand a most important correction has just been issued."

UP TO PRESIDENT

"The McMahon report makes it quite clear that no decision to use the atom bomb could be taken by a commander in the field. It could only be taken by the Executive after political consideration."

"There would, therefore, be no question of a decision of this kind being taken solely by the military authority," Mr Attlee said.

Lord Tedder, one of Britain's most experienced strategists, was resident in Washington. There were constant arrangements for an exchange of views with the United States and other friendly governments on all levels.

Mr Attlee said, "It has been present in our mind that a renewal of personal contacts between the President of the United States and myself might at this stage be useful."

"I have therefore proposed to President Truman that I should visit him in order that we might in an intimate way make a wide survey of the problems which face us today."

"I believe that such an interchange of views might be of advantage to both countries and to the cause of peace."

RESOLVED ON PEACE

Mr Attlee declared that the British people were resolved on peace in support of the United Nations and prevention of aggression.

They were resolved to do their utmost to see that war did not spread and that no one should put asunder the brotherhood of the nations seeking peace.

In that way they could deal with the causes of war as the actual dangers of war which had to be faced.

Mr Attlee was glad to see President Truman's statement calling for the setting up of a supreme command in Europe.

Loud cheers hailed the Premier as he left the Chamber.—Reuter.

Land For Sale By Slabs Of 1,000 Miles

Darwin, Nov. 30.

There is land available in Australia at 1/6d. a square mile, but it has to be taken in slabs of anything up to 1,000 miles.

Press references to these blocks have led to many inquiries and to an explanation by the Department of the Interior that ability to put up £20,000 capital and wait five years for any return on the outlay were just two of the conditions.

There is a total of 700,000 square miles available now for lease.—Reuter.

Drive On Hanoi Forecast

Hanoi, Nov. 30.

The Vietminh insurgent forces were today thought to be preparing for a three-pronged drive on Hanoi, the capital of Tonkin Province, the rich Indo-Chinese rice delta area.

Independent sources said that they had 25 well-equipped battalions massed to the north of the French Tonkin bridgehead. Reserves would be thrown into whichever of the drives was most successful.

Hanoi, a city with a population of 150,000, stands on the Red River 90 miles inland from the Gulf of Tonking.

Tonight the French Army admitted increased Vietminh activity on two sectors of the 350-mile long Tonkin Delta periphery. The main rebel drive is in the north and north-east.

Supply lines for a rebel offensive against the French-held Tonkin Delta are known to be organised and the Vietminh brigade of about 20,000 men, now holding the south-west and the southern parts of the periphery, is being re-equipped.

Tonight's French Army report confirmed the re-capture by the French Union forces of the fort of Chuphaison, near the important frontier post of Moncahy, in the north-east corner of Indo-China.

French Union forces had evacuated the fort last week-end.—Reuter.

Crisis At The Worst Moment

New York, Nov. 30.

The Times, commenting on the French Government crisis, began its editorial with the remark that French political crises come at the worst possible moments, recalling that the last occurred just as the Korean war started.

The Times said: "One must sincerely hope the Plevin Government survives its vote of confidence tomorrow and carries on with the truly great task that face it and all of us."—United Press

Oslo, Nov. 30.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Norwegian Parliament today met the Foreign Minister, Dr Halvard Lange, and the Defence Minister, Mr J. C. Gundersen, to discuss the serious international situation and to decide whether to undertake special emergency measures.—Reuter.

CLERGY TESTIFY AT TRIAL

Prague, Nov. 30.

Eleven Catholic clergymen, giving evidence at the treason trial of nine leading prelates, testified today to the anti-State activities of two Czechoslovak Archbishops and other Bishops.

They accused Archbishop Josef Beran, the Primate, and Archbishop Matocha, of Olomouc, of organising an "illegal conspiratorial struggle" against the State.

Father Theodore Funk, who was brought to the court from prison, where he is serving a 10-year sentence for having distributed the Pope's excommunication decree relating to the Communists, told the court today that he took part in defrauding the State health insurance authorities of four million crowns (£29,000) retained by the Church.

Dr. Josef Mostek, for nine years secretary to the Archbishop of Olomouc, Moravia, said that the defendant, Dr Stanislav Zela, collaborated with the Gestapo.

Dr Zela, 57-year-old Suffragan Bishop and Vicar-General of the Olomouc Diocese, admitted this when the trial began on Monday.

Dr Josef Ryska, who had also been a secretary to Archbishop Matocha of Olomouc, said that he had carried on sabotage and espionage on Dr Matocha's orders.

Earlier witnesses had alleged that Archbishop Josef Beran, the Primate of Czechoslovakia, was involved in espionage and anti-State activities. He has been held incommunicado in his Prague palace since June, 1949.

The court is sitting in camera this afternoon and tomorrow the Prosecutor is expected to sum up.—Reuter.

US, TURKISH TROOPS RUN GAUNTLET OF RED AMBUSH

Seoul, Nov. 30.

The United States 2nd Division and the Turkish Brigade in Korea were trapped tonight south east of Kunuri after losing hundreds of dead and wounded in an attempt to run the gauntlet of a Chinese Communist encircling movement in North-West Korea.

About 1,500 men made a desperate dash down a narrow road through a machine-gun and mortar barrage, leaving hundreds of dead and wounded behind, before reaching the safety of the British Middlesex positions.

Wounded lay tonight in freezing cold in the midst of the Communist ambush.

The Middlesex got to within 25 yards of the Chinese machine-gun nest but were pinned down by the enemy throwing numerous grenades.

A member of the regiment said: "They kept well under cover. However, there was one Chinese standing on the skyline, picking up grenades from his feet and throwing them at us. He was a fanatic."

"All the boys had a bang at him but we did not get him."

Lieutenant-Colonel Man, the Commander of the Middlesex, today directed American tank fire on the Communist positions, which were pouring mortar fire on GIs still filling painfully down the path.

TANKS GET THROUGH

"Give that hill hell," he said as the tanks blasted one position where the bodies of three Chinese could be seen through binoculars.

"That is where I lost an officer yesterday," Colonel Man told the Americans.

Lieutenant John Burgess, of Richmond, Surrey, was in charge of evacuating American wounded from the air station.

The ambush today took place on the Kunuri-Sunchon road, which runs parallel with the railway line.

Four American tanks were thrust through the road-blocks at 12.30 p.m.

Air reconnaissance reported this morning that Communist infantry had closed to within 400 yards of the Middlesex position.

AIR STRIKES HELP

Late this afternoon fighters put in a number of air strikes to help the battered convoy through the mountains.

They strafed the hills only 400 yards in front of the Middlesex positions.

The first tank to arrive from the main body was loaded with GIs, many of them wounded. It was commanded by Lieutenant William Mace, of Tacoma, Washington.

A senior infantry officer on board was Lieutenant John Knight, of Farmington, New Mexico.

As soon as the Tommies helped the wounded off, Knight said: "We had better get rolling. There is the whole of the 2nd Division behind us."

But vehicles only trickled through from the decimated convoy.

GIs who got through today were mainly from the 38th and 9th Regiments.

An officer in the first jeep shouted: "Where is the hospital? All I have got is a broken arm. I can keep going."

REDS WELL DUG IN

The Commander of the 38th Regiment, Colonel George Peppo, of San Antonio, Texas, was among the early survivors to reach the Middlesex positions.

He immediately visited an aid post set up in a railway station to inspect and encourage the wounded.

Among the Tommies helping the bleeding GIs was Private Douglas Swindalls, of Congleton, Cheshire. He gave tea and cigarettes to a soldier with a mangled forearm.

Private George Farmer, from the East End of London, and Private Ivan Spiby, of Leicester, tenderly removed the bodies of one Negro and one white GI from a jeep and laid them beside the first aid post.

The Chinese fired with machine-guns and rifles all along the road but their positions could seldom be seen. They were well dug in and only occasionally could some smoke be seen.—Reuter.

Nepal Ministers See Nehru

New Delhi, Nov. 30.

Major-General Kaiser Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, Nepal's Minister for Defence, and Major-General Bijaya Shumshere Jung Bahadur, Director-General of Foreign Affairs, who are now in Delhi for talks with the Government of India, met the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, today at lunch at the latter's residence.

The two Nepalese Ministers later had tea with the Indian President, Dr Rajendra Prasad. There were no formal talks today.—Reuter.

General Was Kept Awake

Ottawa, Nov. 30.

Lieutenant-General Charles Foulkes, Chief of Canadian General Staff, complained yesterday to the Ottawa Board of Control that a street lamp near his home keeps him awake nights.

General Foulkes suggested the Board paint the side of the globe facing his flat.—United Press.

Australian Troops Fly To Korean Front



Australian troops unload from an American transport plane at Kimpo airfield in Korea to join the United Nations forces. The Aussies' arrival to join the allied UN troops already in Korea was a welcome addition in the tough struggle ahead.

Wait & See Attitude In Taipeh

Taipeh, Nov. 30.

Nationalist China officially adopted a no comment attitude on developments in Lake Success as long as the developments were confined to a debate, but once action is taken then it will have something to say.

A high-placed source said that since the Chinese Reds are in the United Nations, even though temporarily, they have already revealed to all countries represented there "how they go about their business of trying to impose their will on the rest of the world."

Meanwhile, the Government spokesman, Shen Chang-huan, told the United Press that his Government is naturally watching all developments in Lake Success and Korea very closely. Asked if Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Government might renew his offer to send forces to Korea, the spokesman said that no new approach, no new request and in fact no proposals whatever have been made to Nationalist China, by the United Nations or by the United States on the subject.

He said "our loyalty and determination in the anti-Communist cause needs no reiteration. We shall not evade or shirk our responsibilities toward the United Nations. Anything this Government can do will be done."—United Press.

Gen. MacArthur's Confidence In Ultimate Victory

Tokyo, Nov. 30.

A man with a pipe in his hand is slowly pacing back and forth in a sixth-floor suite of the Dai Ichi building in Tokyo. The man is General MacArthur.

There are no ringing telephones to break his chain of thought. There is no telephone in his office. At intervals his aide cautiously opens the door on the right of the General's desk and brings in a stack of papers.

A buzzer summons people he wants to see while he walks back and forth awaiting word from the front where the Chinese hordes invading Korea soil are hurling themselves against the retreating United Nations forces.

Now he sits down at his desk, his back to the window along the south wall, and thumbs through the latest news despatches. Doubtfully he reads and re-reads those from Lake Success.

The 70-year-old General believes his heavy responsibilities are shared by the diplomats and that they must either solve the problem their way or untie his hands so that he can conduct

full military action against the Chinese Reds.

For General MacArthur pacing back and forth is good exercise, his doctor says, and his highly polished oxfords crush the thick pile of rug as he measures his way from border to border.

It is reminiscent of the critical days of the Korean war when the General walked up and down the aisle of his plane. Members of his staff sat sideways in their seats waiting for his decision.

General MacArthur has since said the North Koreans could have pushed the United Nations forces out of Korea if they had not made mistakes.

Will the Chinese Communists make mistakes as costly as those of their North Korean ally? The General is waiting and watching.

Those who know him well are certain he is confident of ultimate victory.—United Press.

NANCY

A Slim Hope For You, Kids

By Ernie Bushmiller



When there's bif
I needn't use my fist!



FOOTBALLERS ARE SUPERSTITIOUS FOLK

Famed Swimming Coach Speaks Up For The "Butterfly"

By CORNELIUS RYAN

Bob Kiphuth, famed swimming coach at Yale University, believes there is "no good reason" for any rule against use of the "butterfly" stroke in breaststroke events at the 1952 Olympics at Helsinki.

"I have heard that there is considerable discussion about changing the breaststroke form back to the old orthodox, but I don't think anything will come of it," Kiphuth said at New Haven, Connecticut, seat of Yale University.

"There is no good reason for a change, as far as I can see," he continued. "However, I will have to reserve comment on it until and if something more definite comes up."

THE DIFFERENCE

The difference between the "butterfly" and the conventional

stroke is that in the butterfly the swimmer lifts his arms out of the water, and both arms are out simultaneously.

Kiphuth has coached many famed swimmers, but most of them are backstroke men such as Allen Stack, who won the 100-meter Olympic champion-

ship at London in 1948, and Dick Thoman, and freestylers Jimmy McLane, 1948 1,500-metres champion at London, and John Marshall of Australia, who in recent months has set many new world records.

Kiphuth said it is much too early to guess who will swim at Helsinki for America, but that Yale has many possibilities, besides those already named.

Bill Clinton, who will be graduated in 1954, is a promising backstroke, and Don Sheff and Wayne Moore are excellent freestylers, although both have been overshadowed by McLane and Marshall.

MAY NOT BE

America's best "butterfly" swimmer for the past several years has been Joe Verdeur, who attended LaSalle College in Philadelphia and was graduated in June of 1950 with a degree in dentistry. It isn't known now whether Verdeur will be available for the 1952 Games.

Kiphuth said that the Pan-American Games at Buenos Aires, Feb. 25 to March 8 of 1951, will help officials to get a line on possible Olympic swimmers.—United Press.

Will Iverson Be Really Devastating?

New bowlers have in the past burst upon the English cricketing scene with a brilliant first season—but have not maintained their success once our county batsmen have "had a good look" at them.

Jack Iverson, Australian right-hand spin bowler with the freak grip who plays for Australia in the First Test beginning tomorrow, may well fall into this category.

In his first season of Sheffield Shield cricket last winter, Iverson took 37 wickets for 690 runs—but all Australia's best batsmen were with the Test Team in South Africa.

A point worth noting is that most of Iverson's wickets were taken in the first innings. Perhaps he found it more difficult as his victims became accustomed to his bowling.

—(London Express Service)

Eddie Baily Still Likes That No. 11

By RAYMOND GLENDENNING

Footballers are superstitious folk. I could fill my columns with true stories of players doing weird and wonderful things in the belief that these would bring good luck in some particular match, or help to realise an ambition.

Here is the latest true story, and one which was not carried to its full extent till the England v Yugoslavia match at Highbury.

Eddie Baily, England's inside-left, donned England's white shirt bearing No. 11, though he was playing in position No. 10. But it was not on the field.

Just before the players went out he put on a No. 11 shirt and then changed into the correct one. Why?

At Sunderland, before the game against Wales, Baily was nearly fully dressed in colleague Medley's clothes before he realised it. A quick change, and he was out on the field. He scored two goals!

MORE PUNCH

While on the subject of the Yugoslavia match, the fact that Eckersley and Hancock were brought back and Lofthouse introduced at centre-forward shows me that the selectors were concentrating on directness in attack and defence against the speedy continental side.

Baily and Medley set an example on the left wing against Wales that will take a lot of beating. It was a really great match.

The stirring display by Wales, best ever since the war, says Chairman Milwyn Jenkins, has given soccer a big fillip in the Principality.

It certainly put paid to a stupid rumour that I heard going the rounds to the effect that England and Scotland were thinking of dropping the international matches against Ireland and Wales on account of weak opposition and settling the home championship with a single annual challenge match.

I can assure you there never was any truth in it anyhow.

WAS IT WASTED?

Sunderland paid £8,000 for Billy Bingham part time weight lifter and right-winger of Linfield, Irish club.

Newcastle also forked out £8,000 for Jim Coulter, a Linfield inside forward. Both clubs thought they had made good bargains. Now they are wondering if it was wasted money.

The Football League have refused to accept their registrations until they have completed "certain inquiries." There is no allegation of under-the-table payments, but the League say they must make a formal check-up.

CULLIS'S DOUBTS

Ex-star centre-half and now Wolves manager, Stan Cullis, pessimistic about the downward trend in British football blames the introduction of the part-time player, particularly those running a one-man business.

"It's only natural Raymond," he said to me, "if club and private interests clash as they

are bound to sometimes, that a man who has a business that's going to keep him and his family long after he has finished playing is unconsciously going to put the business first. So it is always his football that suffers."

WANTS A CAP

A French girl, Mlle. Thereso Porisse, sets me a Rugby problem: How can a Frenchman win an international cap while playing in Britain?

The player is her brother Robert, giant front-row man for the Cheshire club, Sale.

The Porisse family came to England from Lille, where Robert was born, and live in the West Riding.

Yorkshire selectors gave Robert his first county cap yesterday against Durham, and his friends are wondering if county football is as high as he can aim.

ONLY BY TV

Porisse is 21, a 6ft lin, 14-stoner, a forward and place-kicker of great promise.

England's Rugby Union selectors in the past have not let birth qualifications prevent them from picking the right man for the job, but if the entente cordiale prevents them from "poaching" a Frenchman the only hope Porisse seems to have of catching the French eye is by cross-channel television.

Tailpiece.—Post bay last week brought the plaintive request from a lady: "Please tell me a good method of filling in a treble chance pool?" Easy. Close your eyes and use a pin.

Fight Referee Wants A 'Cut' From TV

Who gets the money when a professional fight is televised? Until now, on instructions from the Boxing Board of Control, the BBC fee has been shared—half to the promoters, half between the boxers.

But a new development has arisen after the television of the Empress Hall fight between Roy Ankarah and Tony Lombard. It is learned that Patsy Fox, who refereed the bout, considers that he, too, should share in the money.

There seems to be logic in Mr Fox's case, but one wonders where the list of payments should end. Could not the time-keeper, the MC, the seconds, even the number-card boys, claim to have played their parts in the "show"?

NO EXTRA WORK

David Braltman, one of the promoters of the fight, says referee Fox must address his claim to the Board of Control.

"A referee works no harder because a fight is televised," says Braltman. "The boxers obviously are entitled to their shares, but only the promoters risk any loss on televised boxing."

Nobody seems anxious to divulge the amount paid by the BBC for the Ankarah-Lombard television rights—but you may put it at between £350 and £400.

—(London Express Service)

TEST TEAM SURPRISE

Arthur McIntyre Preferred To Close Or Parkhouse

Brisbane, Nov. 30.

Rarely is an England Test cricket team announced without some major surprise, writes Reginald Hayter, Reuter's special correspondent. (The first Test match against Australia begins here tomorrow).

It was in keeping with precedent, therefore, when the names of 13 players from whom the final selection of the side will be made contained the reserve wicketkeeper, Arthur McIntyre, but not Gilbert Parkhouse or Brian Close.

Most people had imagined that sixth place in the batting order would have rested between Parkhouse or Close, but now McIntyre is the first favourite.

FOUR BOWLERS

If the rest of the team is as generally forecast England will only have four front-line bowlers in Bailey, Bedser, Wright and Brown.

Of course, Brown and his co-selectors may decide to gamble with the batting and play an extra bowler, either Warr or Hollies, instead.

Before the Queensland match Close was looked upon almost as a certainty for the Test, but his form then was so poor that he probably ruined his chances.

Potentially he is a fine player, but it is obvious to all that he must profit from experience before he can advance, which at the present he does not seem to be doing.

NOT ABSOLUTELY FIT

Though Wright bowled in the nets today, he still feels his fibrositis slightly so that his absolute fitness is not certain. He will continue to receive treatment up to the start of the match and if he plays, as can almost be taken for granted, he will probably have massage and heat treatment every morning of the game.

The biggest surprise is that, omitting Close, the selectors should have preferred McIntyre to Parkhouse. True, Parkhouse has received little practice recently since his attack of influenza, but neither has McIntyre.

McIntyre's century at Colombo and his general display of determination, together with his excellent fielding, even when not behind the wicket, have weighed in his favour.—Reuter.

SWEDES AT PRACTICE

The Djurgarden Swedish soccer team, which arrived here on Wednesday, held its first practice on the Club ground at Happy Valley yesterday.

The players were put through their paces by Mr D. J. Astley, the trainer.

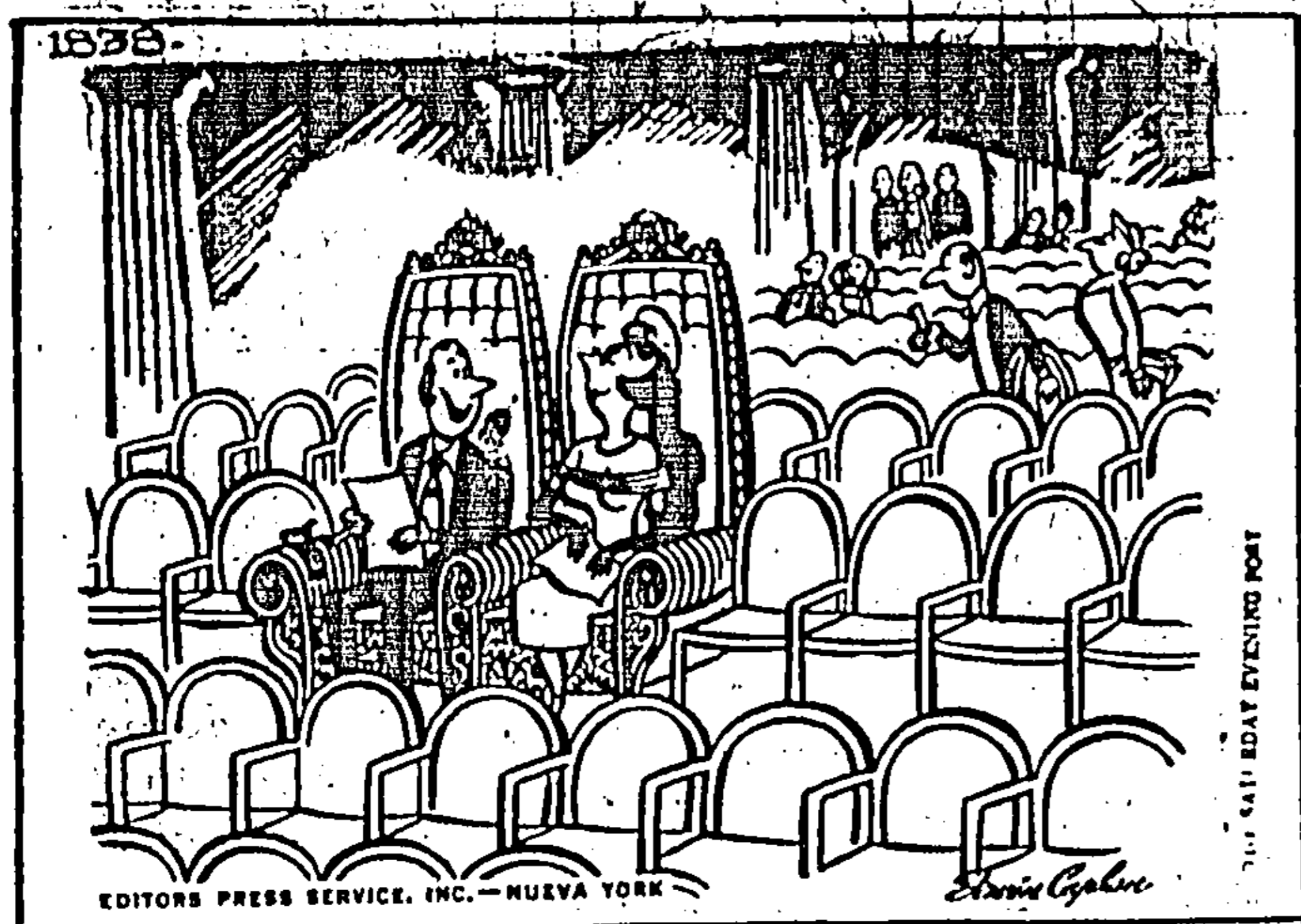
Although it rained heavily for a greater part of the practice, the Swedish players, who were wearing rubber soled canvas shoes, did not seem to be in the least bit troubled.

Apart from shooting practice, gymnastic and running exercises, the Swedish players also took part in a friendly game against each other and created a very favourable impression with their fine turn of speed on a slippery turf, stamina and neat passing movements.

THE GAMBOLS

By Barry Appleby





"I didn't believe him when he said they were the best seats in the house."

Steel Industry In Africa?

By Geoffrey Jenkins

Tanganyika may become the focal point of an immense steel industry serving the British territories of East Africa as well as the strategic needs of British and Colonial Forces based on East Africa.

Engineers of the Colonial Development Corporation are enthusiastic about the value and potentialities of big iron ore deposits at Liganga, 40 miles south of Njombe. They have already found that the ore contains small quantities of the "wonder metal" titanium.

IDEALLY PLACED

The exploitation of these iron ore fields, coupled with the development of coal deposits, would give Tanganyika an unrivalled position for starting steel and allied heavy industries which at the moment are non-existent.

The iron ore deposits are ideally placed near extensive coalfields in the Ruhuhu Valley at Ngaka, on the eastern shore of Lake Nyasa.

Engineers of the Colonial Development Corporation which holds the coalfields, are at present engaged actively in assessing the extent and quality of the coal.

Investigations have shown that though the coal has a fair standard as far as quality goes, it lacks coking qualities.

There is every chance however, say engineers, that large tonnages suitable for the establishment of an iron and steel industry may be opened up.

SEARCH FOR OIL

This coal will also have the asset of being available for local railway use.

Other extensive deposits have located near Lake Nyasa at Tukuyu and at Ketewaka-Mechuchuma.

Proven fields have been discovered on the west side of Lake Nyasa also.

Side by side with the search for coal, Colonial Development Corporation engineers have instructions to seek for oil.

If no oil is found, however, the Corporation intends to establish an oil-from-coal project.

At present Tanganyika's 350,000 square miles of rich mineral deposits have been virtually untouched, mainly because of the extremely poor communications and lack of railways.

BAD ROADS

Roads, bad in the dry season, become morasses when the tropical rains set in during the summer.

Plans are now being drawn up to expand the railway system, which would assume prime importance should the big steel industry be established.

Tanganyika will be linked to the Northern Rhodesian system, and branches would be sent out to mining sites, were the development to take place.

Not only would existing mines turning out other base minerals be greatly assisted by railway development, but the exploitation of oil, or an oil-from-coal industry, would prove great benefit in their future development.

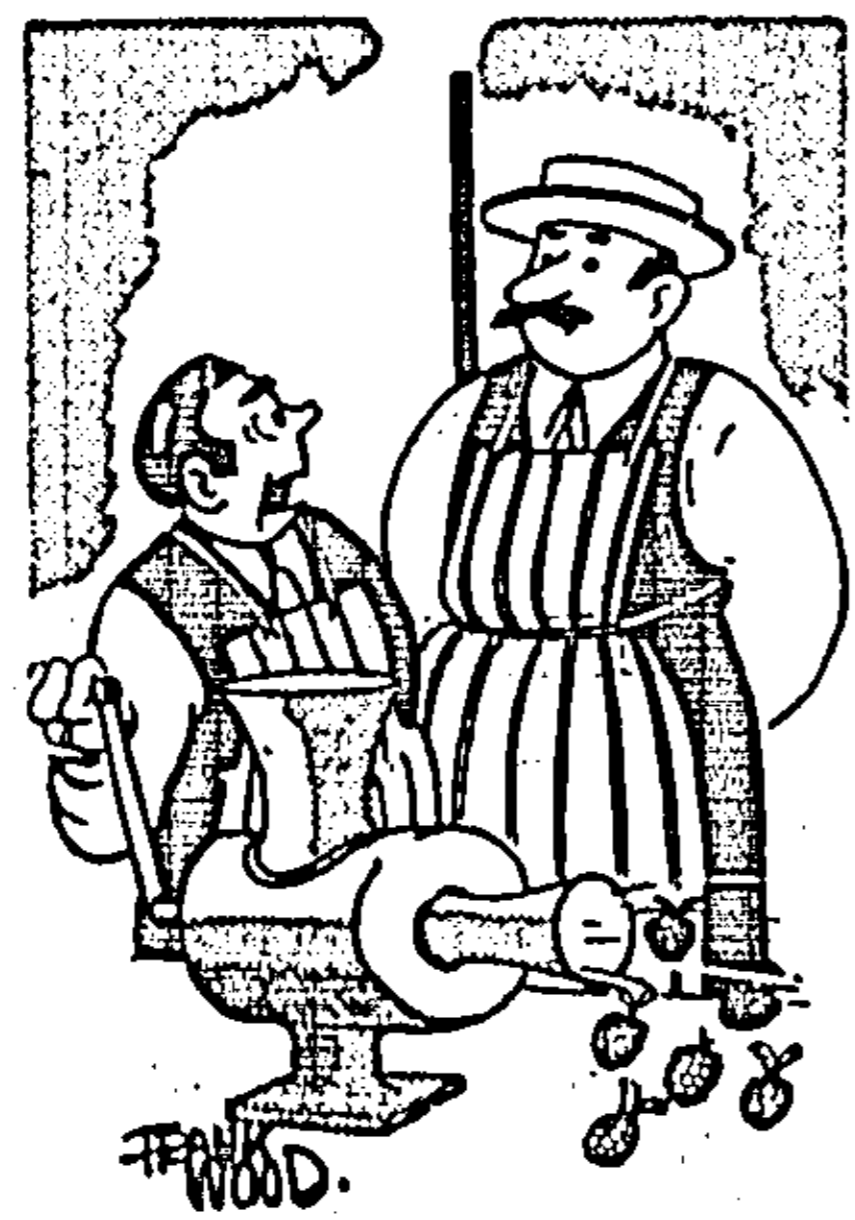
The Colonial Development Corporation is making a widespread search for other minerals.

GOLD DEPOSITS

One of its immediate projects is the exploration of gold deposits in the Musoma district, where some mines are already in operation.

Tanganyika's growing importance in the field of minerals is indicated by export figures for January-June of this year, which stood at £1,102,408.

This included gold, silver, diamonds, tin, lead, tungsten and beryllium—the last named used in making the H-bomb.



Mr. Webb's "bottor sausages" are coming out a funny shape.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

UNITED STATES TO CO-OPERATE IN EMPIRE AID

Washington, Nov. 30.

American officials hailed the British Commonwealth's £1,800,000,000 economic development programme for South and South-East Asian countries as a major move toward stabilising that area, and promised the United States would co-operate with the new plan to the fullest extent.

A State Department representative told the United Press the American Government believes the Commonwealth plan provides a basis for genuine economic progress in South-East Asia, and pointed out two ways in which it was thought the United States would co-operate:

Firstly, by providing, under President Truman's Point Four programme, technicians to assist on the Commonwealth project wherever such aid might be welcomed and useful.

Secondly, by consulting the Commonwealth on how the United States should spend its contemplated \$300,000,000 yearly economic aid programme for South-East Asia in order to avoid any overlapping with the Commonwealth programme.

American officials said the United States is prepared to supply information on projected American economic aid programmes in areas affected by the Colombo Plan, so there will be no needless duplication of efforts.

The \$300,000,000 American aid programme for South-East Asia, which is envisaged by the Administration, is still in the planning stage. Officials estimated it would be another month before anything definite is reached on the programme. They thought a request for congressional appropriation would not be made until the new Congress meets in January.

CAN ACHIEVE MUCH

While emphasising that the serious turn of events in Korea made all planning difficult and uncertain at this time, they expressed the opinion that Congress would probably be more desirous than ever to provide some sort of aid programme for South-East Asia in an effort to block Communist penetration there.

The belief in official quarters in Washington is that the Commonwealth and the United States, by making real efforts to raise the Asian standard of living, can achieve much in the way of discouraging an indigenous trend toward Communism.

There has been no decision yet on what agency of the United States Government would administer the American aid plan for South-East Asia. It might be the present Economic Co-operation Administration or it could be a new over-all agency to handle all American economic programmes such as suggested recently by Dr Gordon Gray, special assistant to the President, in the report to Mr Truman.—United Press.

PAKISTAN PLANS

Karachi, Nov. 30. Pakistan today announced a 2,600,000,000 rupees, six-year development programme under the Colombo plans. Its entire expenditure will be obtained from external sources.

The basic idea of the plan is that Pakistan will continue to be essentially an agricultural country, but the agricultural system must operate under the most profitable circumstances and the national economy must be more diversified than at the present time.—United Press.

Chicago Grain Futures

Chicago, Nov. 30.

The majority of grain futures held around the best prices of the day at the close. Trade was relatively slow. Soybeans again dominated the dealings, moving up to 4½ cents a bushel higher at one stage. Some pressure on wheat pushed it 1½ cents higher.

Wheat futures closed ½ cent higher to ¼ lower, corn was ¼ lower to ¾ higher, oats ½ to 1¼ higher, rye unchanged to 1¼ lower and soybeans ¾ to 2 higher.

Prices of grain futures closed today as follows:—

Wheat—prices per bushel	
Spot	2.26½
December	2.26½-¾
March (1951)	2.30½-¾
May	2.30½-¾
July	2.24½
Corn	
Spot	1.63½
December	1.59¾-½
March (1951)	1.62¾
May	1.63½-¾
July	1.63½-¾
Rye	
December	1.42¾-¾
May	1.52
Oats	
December	94¾-½
March (1951)	83½
New York flour—per 200 lb. sack	\$12.30.—United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Nov. 30.

The tin market was steady in the official morning session today. Turnover was 125 tons, including 15 tons for spot. Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1.150
Spot tin, sellers	1.155
Business done at	1.150-1.145
Three-months tin, buyers	1.030
Three-months tin, sellers	1.035
Business done at	1.035-1.030
Settlement	1.150

—United Press.

Anglo-Egyptian Discussions

London, Nov. 30.

The Treasury announced tonight that no further communication would be issued on the Anglo-Egyptian sterling balance talks until their conclusion.

The talks began in London yesterday between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Hugh Gaitskill, and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohamed Salah El Din Bey.—Reuter.

New York Metals

New York, Nov. 30.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—
Tin, Grade A (\$9.60 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. 144
Scrap Steel, F.O.B. per ton (No. 1 heavy, smelting) 34½-35½
—United Press.

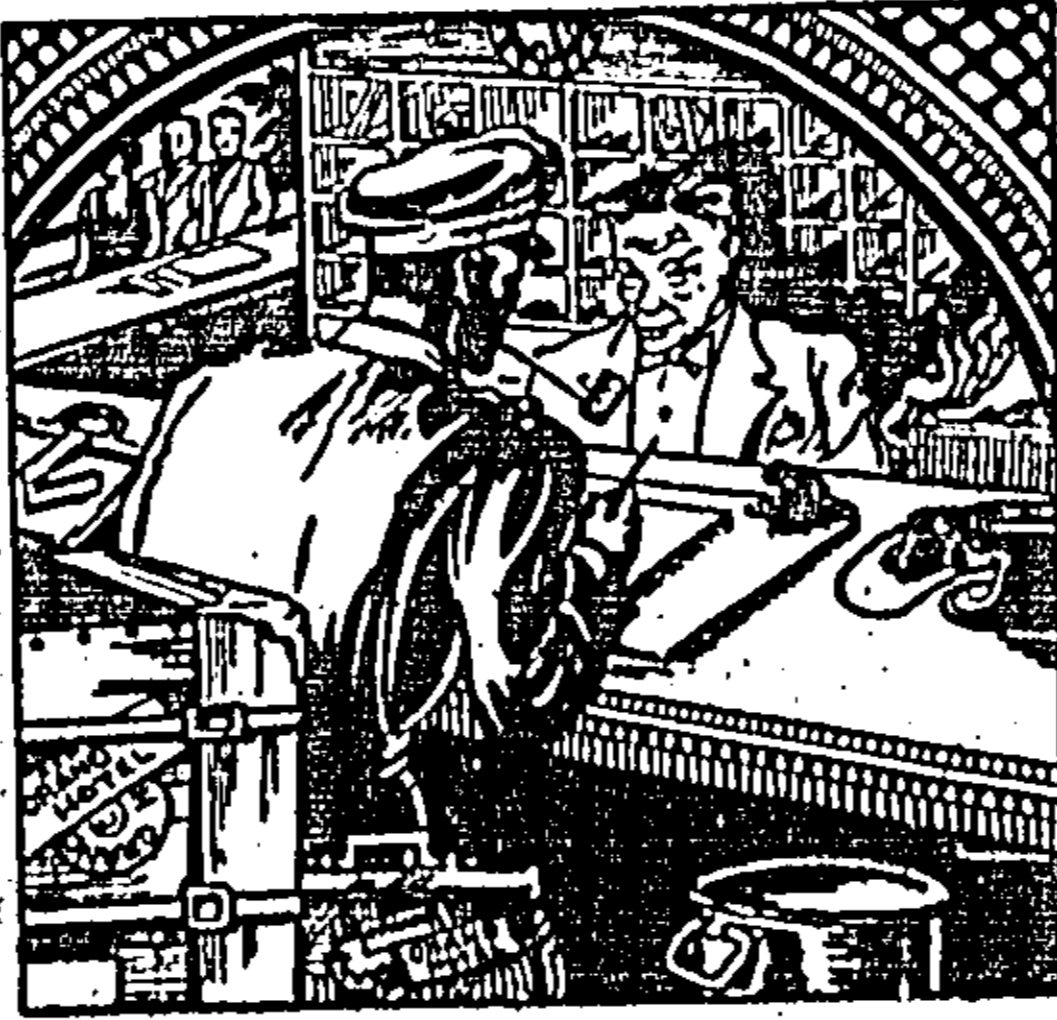
BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur

No. 22

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



Terrible destruction of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in August 1945 by atomic bombs brought a swift end to the war. MacArthur had not been told about the atomic bomb, the most startling development of the war, and its best kept secret, until shortly before the Hiroshima bomb was dropped.



This time, instead of having to wade in, General MacArthur arrived in a transport plane with no casualties whatever. Fate put in an appearance at the New Grand Hotel in Yokohama where the General stayed—his luggage bore stickers from that hotel, remnants of a 1937 trip to Japan.



There MacArthur embraced General Wainwright who had been left on Corregidor. MacArthur had invited him to the surrender ceremony. Just liberated from a Jap prison, "Skinny" Wainwright was skinnier than ever, but supremely happy to be able to see the downfall of his tormentors.



After two atomic explosions had shaken Japan to its roots, 30 high-ranking emissaries flew to the Philippines to sue for peace. In Manila, they faced a cold and stern MacArthur, the man they had sworn to take to Tokyo in chains. What terms did he offer? Unconditional surrender!

BRITISH BRIGADES TAKING SHOCK

Centurion Tanks To Get First Test In Actual Operations

Eighth Army Moving Into New Defence Positions

Tokyo, Dec. 1.

Britain's two crack Brigades in Korea early today prepared to take the shock of any renewed Communist onslaught on the battered United Nations Army, retreating down snow-bound roads after three bloody days and nights of battle.

Outrunning the main Communist forces, the United States Eighth Army moved into new defensive positions only 30 miles north of Pyongyang, the former Northern capital, but left most of the United States 2nd Division and the Turkish Brigade trapped after a bloody rear-guard action.

The counter-attacking Communists, including 200,000 Chinese, were believed to be pausing to bring up fresh supplies and ammunition after swarming forward up to 35 miles.

Coming up against the streams of refugees, the battle-weary Americans and South Koreans was the 29th Commonwealth Brigade, with mighty Centurion tanks as yet untested in the war.

They are expected to meet the enemy later today and help to ward off further attacks while the Americans reorganise and regroup.

The main weight of the Communist offensive in North-West Korea was last night reported easing off.

The overwhelming Communist armies, which had advanced up to 35 miles in places, were believed to be awaiting fresh supplies and ammunition before resuming their all-out offensive on the weary, outnumbered United Nations Army.

DIGGING IN

The battered American Eighth Army, its right flank precariously anchored around Suncheon, 20 miles below last week's battle line on the Chongchon River, was digging in to prevent a complete encirclement and to hold off further drives on Pyongyang, the former Northern capital, 30 miles to the south.

The American 2nd and 25th Divisions were still fighting for time in bitter cold amid the misty paddy-fields and frozen rivers along this curving arc from west of Kunuri—now officially announced to be in enemy hands—to a little above Suncheon, an important road and rail junction on the Taedong River.

Communications had become sketchy with the American Eighth Army in the west now completely split from the 10th Corps fighting on the east of the peninsula.

The British Commonwealth 27th Brigade was known to be playing its full part in the fighting withdrawal. The Middlesex Regiment went into action yesterday on the right flank of the Chongchon River line.

PINCER DRIVE

An estimated four Communist divisions, joined by several thousand guerrillas, were earlier reported to be

U.S. Casualty Toll

Washington, Nov. 30. American casualties in the Korean war rose today to 31,028—an increase of 1,032 over a week ago, it was announced today.

These are casualties about which, next of kin had been notified up to November 24. Some others may have occurred up to that time, but were not announced today because relatives had not been informed. Of the total, 5,307 of the casualties were deaths. In addition, 3,054 were listed by the Defence Department as currently missing.—Reuter.

sweeping down from the North-West through the "Tokchon gap" to cut through to the west coast behind General Walton H. Walker's Army.

Other Communists were pouring down the west coast in an attempted pincer drive.

The 41st Royal Commando unit and the American Marines of the 10th Corps were fighting desperately to ward off encirclement by mass Chinese suicide attacks around the Chosin Reservoir in the North-East.

The Communists were attacking with such total disregard for casualties that in some cases the defenders were firing from behind heaped bodies of slaughtered enemy, it was reported.

The Anglo-American force had fought their way to Hataru, the American supply base at the southern tip of the reservoir earlier reported to have been surrounded but the road to Kotori, 10 miles further south, was still blocked.—Reuter.

Fierce Air Attacks On Chinese Reds

Tokyo, Nov. 30.

General Douglas MacArthur threw in a fierce aerial assault in the North-West today, every available fighter plane and light bomber taking part to pound enemy communications and supply routes.

As they took off at dawn distant fires could still be seen blazing from heavy bomber raids the previous night.

At least six Chinese armies—possibly up to 250,000 battle-trained soldiers—have now been identified in North Korea.

United Nations troops are reported to have suffered heavy casualties in men and equipment in the desperate struggle on the hills and narrow roads of the North-West in the past few days.

South Korean Army casualties, since the beginning of the war, were officially stated in Seoul, the Southern capital, today to total 17,127 dead and missing and 5,114 wounded.

These figures are considerably below the estimates made by Americans and other military observers.

The Chinese have conducted their counter-offensives so far without the aid of tank

spearheads or any systematic concentration of artillery, though they are believed to be well-supplied at least with artillery.

SHEER WEIGHT

They have so far in the present offensive relied on sheer weight of numbers, plus a hail of bullets from the automatic weapons which they have in plenty.

Their favourite technique is to probe the Allied front and flank and then make a sudden onslaught at what they believe to be the weakest spot.

While the Allies, moving with transport and heavy equipment, are generally confined to roads, the Chinese swarm over hills and cart tracks, seizing positions ahead of them.—Reuter.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb Denies Wu Contact

Lake Success, Nov. 30.

British sources tonight denied London reports that Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the United Kingdom delegate to the United Nations, had arranged an appointment with General Wu Hsiu-chuan, leader of the Chinese Communist delegation.

A British spokesman said Sir Gladwyn's only contact with General Wu had been a formal introduction prior to the latter's appearance in the Security Council on Tuesday.

Exchanges were limited to social amenities.

British delegation sources said their active interest in seeking negotiations with General Wu had waned after widespread Press criticism that they were engaging in appeasement.

However, Sir Benegal Rau still hoped for a meeting with Wu, who was said to have indicated his willingness but had set no date for a meeting.—United Press.



Marine Cpl. Donald Franko is trying to cheer up a little girl who was hit by enemy shrapnel in Korea. The tot received first aid treatment at a Marine regimental aid station.

Sir David Kelly Flying Home

London, Nov. 30.

Sir David Kelly, the British Ambassador in Moscow, who is on his way by air to London, is expected to discuss with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, the replies which the Western Powers will send to Russia on the proposed talks by the Big-Four powers.

A Royal Air Force plane left for Berlin this afternoon to pick up Sir David Kelly.—Reuter.

Attlee To See Truman

(Continued from Page 1)

"correction" had been issued to the statement reported to have been made by President Truman.

This had made it clear that under the United States laws the decision to use the atomic bomb could only be taken by the President after political consideration.

Winding up Parliament's two-day foreign affairs debate, Mr Attlee said that they wanted to bring the war in Korea to an end, but they wanted also to get a settlement of the Korean problem.

REAL SETTLEMENT

"That means we also want to get a settlement of our relations and the relations of the rest of the world with China," he added.

"We want to see a real settlement in this part of the world. The Chinese and Koreans have to try to live side by side in peace."

Mr Attlee said that the British Government had put forward the idea of a demilitarised zone in Korea so that there could be negotiations.

Should the Chinese be ready—as he hoped they would be—to act by peaceful means rather than by force, the suggestion for such a zone was just one of the things that might form part of the negotiations.—Reuter.

Truman To Hold Talks On Defence

Washington, Nov. 30.

President Truman told his Press conference today that he will confer with Congressional leaders on Friday on urgent defence and atomic appropriations.

Mrs Elizabeth May Craig, correspondent for the Gannett newspapers of Maine, wanted to know whether these leaders would include Republicans.

The President said "Of course." He added, Mrs Craig should know he always consulted Congressional leaders of both parties.

She retorted: "My editor tells me never to take anything for granted."

Mr Truman said her remark summed up one of the big troubles in the United States. He added, confidence in the Government is one of the first things necessary to meet the dangerous world situation.—United Press.

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